

THE Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9619.

EDINBURGH,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30, 1783.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE EDINBURGH PUBLIC DISPENSARY.

On THURSDAY Evening May 1. 1783, will be presented
The COMEDY of

LOVE MAKES A MAN;

OR THE

FOP'S FORTUNE.

Caros, Mr WOODS;
Don Lewis (alias Don Cholerio Snapshort de Tully) Mr MOSS;
Antonio, Mr Sparks; Charino, Mr Kelly; Suscho, Mr Hallion; Mon-
sieur, Mr James; Don Duart, Mr Bell; Governor, Mr Fowler;
Jacques, Mr J. Bland; Page, Mr Bland, jun.; Pedro, Mr Banks;
And Glodio (alias Don Duimallo Thickkillo de Hallwitto) Mr WARD.
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A NEW GOLD-ENGRAVED WATCH.

Any person who may have found, and will return it to said Messrs. Forrester and Co. will receive three guineas of reward. And it is requested that any watchmaker or others to whom it may be offered for sale, will immediately give information as above.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBERS.

ROGER GRAHAM, of Ardmachan, having applied to the Baron of Exchequer for a gift of *Utilem Heri* of the office of Mr. Archibald M'Neill, preacher of the gospel, the Barons are pleased to order this intimation to be made for the information of all concerned.

ENGLIS-GREEN-BLEACHFIELD.

At Glasgow, two miles and a half from Edinburgh, 1783. *Utilem Heri* in the following prices, viz. All plain linen, yard-wide and under, not exceeding 100 warp, half-bleached (if so marked on the end of the web).

900 and all below finished at 2 s. 6 d. Diaper, 3 s. 6 d.
1000 and 1100, 3 s. 6 d. Damask, 4 s. 6 d.
1200 and 1300, 4 s. 6 d. Lawn, 5 s. 6 d.
1400, 5 s. 6 d. Cambric, 6 s. 6 d.
1500, 6 s. 6 d. Fine tweed, 7 s. 6 d.
1600 and upwards, 7 s. 6 d. Coarse diapers and tweeds, 8 s. 6 d.

All above yard-wide to pay in proportion.
Cloth taken in for this field and receipts given by Mrs. Mayellum grocer, St. Andrew's Street, New Town; Mrs. Bell, manufacturer, head of Liberton's Wynd; James Geddes, grocer, head of the Cowgate; Angus Macdonald, merchant, Lawn-market; James Shaw, merchant, head of St. John's Street, Canongate; Joseph Archibald, feedman, Chapel Street; Robert Gibson, weaver, Pleasance; and George Alexander, weaver, Pirbright, Edinburgh; Charles Cowan, merchant, Leith, and at his warehouse foot of the Old Fish-market, Glasgow; Edinburgh; Robert Somerville, merchant, Ayr; John Dick, merchant, Bathgate; and at the bleachfield by Hugh M. Whittier, who takes this opportunity to return his thanks to his employers, and to assure the public, that the last was not a good bleaching season, he has not received a complaint of any kind whatever.

N. B. He puts no housewife cloth through the rubbing-boards.

FARMS IN FEE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, THE South Farm of CRUIVE, situated in the parish of Logie and county of Fife, containing about 210 acres, of which about 90 are infield, and 20 meadow ground. The present till-land at Cruive with the corn-houses, and the privilege of Lucklawhill Common, will belong to this farm.

Also to be LET, the Farm of INCH of CRUIVE, containing about 260 acres, of which 22 are infield, and 20 meadow grounds. This will make one of the best turnip farms in the county. The grounds will be shown upon calling at Ardit, in the neighbourhood.

Likewise to be LET, the three farms, and entered to at Martinmas 1783.

The Farm of LETHAM, in the parish of Arngask, near to the gr at road from Kinross to Perth. This farm contains 157 acres, and having been purchased since the year 1772, is now in the highest order.—The marches will be shown by the servant on the farm, or upon calling at Mr George Peat, writer, Kinross.

And proposals for all or any of the above, may be sent to Mr. Anstruther, advocate, at Edinburgh, betwixt and the 1st of June next.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wednesday the 30th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh.

The Lands and Estate of KENMORE, lying in the parishes of Dalry, Balmacellan, and Kells, and Stewarty of Kirkcubright, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cels-books at 3439 l. Scots, consisting of the number of acres, and paying the rents following, viz.

I. Barony of Gordonstown, Dalry parish, 7399 3 12 500 13 5
II. Barony of Balmacellan, in that parish, 3763 0 14 345 16 6
III. Barony of Kenmore, Kells parish, 6802 2 6 344 4 5

IV. Royal Burgh of New Galloway, 318 7 4 1/2

The teinds are valued, and there are many privileges and conveniences attending this estate, which is at present too low let, that at a moderate computation, the rents will, within five years, as the tacks expire, rise to about 2000 l. yearly! There is a great extent of natural wood and planting upon the lands, particularly about the mansion-house, part of it now fit for cutting, which would yield a considerable sum, without hurting the beauty of the place. This estate, from extent and valuation, can make sixteen freehold qualifications; and the burgh of New Galloway is one of four burghs returning a member of Parliament.

The Castle of Kenmore is commodious, and in good order, nobly situated on an eminence, commanding a most beautiful view of the policy, and of an extensive flat of fine land; a large river and lake lying adjacent, bounded with distant hills, and forming altogether one of the grandest prospects to be any where met with. The lake is at least one mile broad, and ten long, interspersed with small islands covered with wood, and plentifully stored with salmon, pike, perch, and trout. Adjoining to the Mansion House, there is a very fine garden, and a complete court of offices lately built.

The rental, title deeds, which are on exceptionably clear, and searches of the record, till a very late period, to be seen in the hands of John Sym, writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Russell, accountant, the trustee, those inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars. The tacks, surveys, and plans of the estate, to be seen in the hands of John Newall of Barkeoch, who will show the grounds to any intended purchaser.

It is proposed to expose the whole estate, or according to the different baronies, as purchasers may incline.

There is every reason to expect, that before the day of roup a fund independent of the estate of Kenmore, for payment of the debts thereon, will be made effectual.

For Brunswick and Wilmington, North Carolina, THE PITT,

—Master.

Now taking goods on board at Greenock, and will be clear to sail in three weeks at farthest. The Pitt is a stout British built vessel, prime failer, and particularly well adapted for carrying passengers.

For Freight or passage, apply to Fleemings, Macallister, and Co. Greenock, or Mr Alex. Warrand, Glasgow. — APRIL 15. 1783.

MILFIELD RACES.

TO BE RUN for, on Tuesday the 3d day of June 1783. FIFTY POUNDS, by four years old; colts carrying 8 stone 3 lib. Fillies, 8 stone. Three mile heats.

WEDNESDAY the 4th. The Ladies and Gentlemen's Subscription Race of FIFTY POUNDS, for five years old, six years old, and aged horses; five years old carrying 8 stone 8 lib.; six years old, 8 stone 12 lib.; and aged horses, 9 stone 3 lib. Four mile heats. Winners of one Fifty Pounds to carry 3 lib. extra. Of two Fifties or One Hundred Pounds, 5 lib. extra.

THURSDAY the 5th. The Hunters Subscription Play or Pay Sixteen Subscribers, bona fide the property of Subscribers. To be rode by Gentlemen, 12 stone. Four mile heats.

Brilles and Saddles are included in all weights, and no allowance made for walle. The prizes will be paid without deduction; and horses that run for the same must be entered with proper certificates under the hands of the breeders on Friday the 30th May, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon, at the house of Mr Joseph Gibson in Milfield.

The owner of each horse to pay Three Guineas entrance, and to enter and run subject to articles. Three reputed running horses to start for each prize, or no race. But if only one horse should enter, he will be allowed 20 l. two 10 l. each.

All disputes to be determined by the Stewards, or whom they shall appoint. Ordinaries as usual. Dinner on the table at two o'clock. The horses to start precisely at four.

Sir ALEX. DON, Bart. } Stewards.
THOMAS HALL, Esq. }

ROYAL BANK, Edinburgh, April 30. 1783.

THE Court of Directors of the Royal Bank of Scotland give Notice, That there is a General Court of Priorities to be held at their Office in Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 3d day of June next, at twelve o'clock noon, pursuant to the charter.

ARCHD. ROPE Secretary.

PATRONAGE.

FORGIVEN IN EFFE, March 13. 1783. The Session of FORGIVEN being this day met, and taking into consideration the Law of Patronage, as it has been exercised in the Church of Scotland, for a long series of years, are unanimously of opinion,

I. That it is contrary to the Scriptures, which expressly ordain, that the glory of God, and the edification of his people, are the great ends of the ministerial office; but the tyrannical exercise of Patronage sets up ends diametrically opposite, viz. the pleasure or profit of the patron, and the worldly interest of the presentee.

II. It is unjust, because contrary to the public faith pledged at the Union of the two Kingdoms, when the act 60, being a part of the establishment, was, by the act of Union, ratified; whereby the right of choosing ministers was lodged in country parishes, with the consent body of Heritors and Elders; atburgh, with the Magistrates and Town Councils.

III. It is highly impolitical, as it has a direct tendency to render ministers, who are intruded by it, on reclaiming congregations, useless both to Church and State. It brings a heavy tax on the people who are most religiously disposed, as they will much rather pay a minister of their own choosing, than submit to one whom they look upon as the mere creature and tool of the patron. It tends to render their minds disaffected to the best of Kings, and in other respects to the mildness of governments; every hard law has this tendency, but especially in matters of religion, which are justly considered by all good men, to be of the last and greatest importance.—It renders them disaffected to their native country, and tempts them to seek an asylum elsewhere; for, it is well known, that this was one of the reasons given by some of those who left Scotland, and emigrated to North America.

IV. It is inconsistent with the Genius of Presbytery, which is that of Liberty, and serves to beget a mean and servile spirit, both in the clergy and laity. As the papal yoke is wonderfully fitted to break the minds of those who are under it, to political servitude; such also is the unhappy tendency of every other species of church tyranny, and of *Lordly Patronage* in particular.—For this reason it was, that Queen Anne's Tory Ministry made choice of Patronage, to subdue that noble spirit of liberty which reigned in the breasts of Presbyterians, and which the constitution of their church did so remarkably cherish: by this galling yoke, they meant, if possible, to prepare them gradually, for their own base and ignoble purposes. How strange is it, that a British Government, under the renowned House of Hanover, should still continue that intolerable yoke, which the hands of a Tory Ministry wreathed about the necks of Presbyterians, whom they well knew to be hostile to their servile measures, and remarkable for their firm attachment to the cause of liberty, and the British constitution? Surely nothing but unaccountable prejudice, or rather a spirit of strange infatuation, can dispose the minds of either, to support and countenance so destructive a measure.

V. It brings much odium on our Kirk-courts.—These were wont to be held in great estimation by the people, as were the several members who composed them.—When they were beheld ading for the honour of their Divine Master, and promoting the great ends of usefulness and edification; they were viewed with approbation, with friendship, and esteem: but when, on the contrary, for many years past, the majority of ministers and elders have been seen supporting the tyrannical exercise of Patronage, and the worldly interests of Presentees, sometimes in opposition to the almost unanimous voice of heritors, elders, and people; thereby the usefulness of ministers has been much obstructed, and the Kirk courts, in which such measures have been carried on, have become objects of contempt, nay, of utter abhorrence to the great body of the people.—And there is much reason to think that even many of the higher ranks of life, who profess to countenance those violent measures, cannot but in their hearts despise a mean-spirited clergy, who carry them on, by which many thousands have been driven from our communion, in the space of a few months, and sometimes even a few weeks: Does not the daily absence of many of our clergy from sacred ordinances afford too striking and melancholy a proof of this?

VI. It opens a door to simoniacal practices betwixt Patrons and Presentees, or at least their friends, which all the laws in the world will not be able to shut, so long as the tyrannical exercise of Patronage is supported by Kirk courts.—Was there no other evil to be apprehended from it but this we judge it more than sufficient to determine every good man to take all legal methods to get rid of it. Such simoniacal practices will never meet with the countenance of Presentees who are well disposed; and when by them, those of an opposite character are intruded into the church, it is easy to see, how fatal this must prove to the interests, both of church and state; for whatever is destructive to the first, will, sooner or later, be found destructive to the latter.

In short, when we think on the many unhappy consequences which tyrannical Patronage has had on the interests of virtue and religion in Scotland.—What indifference to religion it has occasioned; for whatever begets indifference to the ministers of religion, tends to beget indifference to religion itself;—what animosities and divisions it has produced;—how many empty churches and useless ministers it has unhappily made;—how it has discouraged the good, and hardened the wicked;—how it has counteracted the great ends, for the sake of which a legal provision was made for the ministers of religion.—When we think how these, and manifold other evils are daily increasing, and to what a height they may at length arrive, we cannot but cheerfully join with the many societies and congregations in Scotland, who have nobly stepped forth, and united their laudable endeavours to stem the torrent of such destructive evils. And, with this view, have resolved to petition the Legislature for deliverance from the galling yoke of Patronage, which, if still continued, cannot fail to ruin the interests of virtue and religion, sobriety and industry, among us. Whatever expense may be incurred in making the said application, we will with much cheerfulness contribute our proportion. We cannot but indulge the pleasing hope, that such an application will not be in vain, when so many of those who are ministers to the King, as well as many others who are members of the British Senate, have given the most ample proofs, that their sentiments are friendly to liberty, both in church and state. Openly avowing, that to govern a people against their will, is truly nothing else but a species of tyranny and oppression.

These our sentiments we appoint to be published in the Edinburgh newspapers, and that in the name, and with the express consent of the parish.

Extracted from the records of Session, by WILLIAM INNES, Session Clerk.

For CHARLESTOWN, SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Ship MARY AND BETSEY,

(About 300 tons burden)
Captain JOHN GRINDLEY,
Lying in the harbour of Greenock, now ready to take on board goods, and will be clear to sail by the 15th of May.

For freight or passage, apply to John Duguid, Glasgow, or Messrs Anderson, Fullarton, and Co. Greenock.—SH: has excellent accommodation for passengers.

Greenock, 15th April 1783.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, April 26.

Admiralty-Office, April 26, 1783.

HIS Majesty has been pleased to promote the following Captains of Marines to the rank of Majors in the said forces, viz. Robert Roff, David Ogilvy, Theophilus Holfron, James Johnson, David Johnston, John Strick, Samuel Davis.

War-Office, April 26, 1783.

20th Regiment of dragoon, Captain Henry Richmond Gale is appointed to be Major, vice George Bernard. Lieutenant Lyde Brown, of the 3d dragoon, to be Captain of a troop, vice Henry Richmond Gale.

25th Regiment of dragoon, Brigadier and Lieutenant George Vetter, of the 1st troop of Horse Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice French Drouly.

24th Regiment of foot, Charles Maitland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John Willoughby.

59th Regiment of foot, Ensign William Thomas Watkins to be Lieutenant, vice George Wade.

64th Regiment of foot, Ensign David Murray, of the 96th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Tuffnell Barrett.

22d Regiment of foot, — Gordon, Clerk, to be Chaplain, vice Malcolm Nicolson.

76th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Fraser, of the 2d battalion of the 73d regiment, to be Captain of a company, vice John Bruce.

77th Regiment of foot, David Stewart, Gent. to be Ensign, vice D. McGregor.

86th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant William Bellinghame to be Captain of a company, vice Woodford Rice. Ensign William Maxwell, of the 33d foot, to be Lieutenant, vice William Bellinghame.

89th Regiment of foot, Captain John Sayes to be Major, vice Edward Pole.

91st Regiment of foot, Edmund Shirley, Gent. to be Ensign, vice R. Boycott.

95th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant David Cunningham, of the 92d regiment, to be Captain Lieutenant, vice John Spens.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, April 25.

Liverpool, April 25. The Anna, Savage, arrived here from Jamaica, failed the 28th of February, in company with the Britannia, Drinkwater, for this port, and parted with her the 3d instant, all well; they came through the Gulf.

The Alder, Janes, of Bremen, from St Ubes, with salt for Riga, is put into Cowes in distress.

The King George privateer of London, formerly belonging to the Association, is retaken and carried into New York.

The Peter, Brune, from St Lucia to Halifax, is lost near Halifax.

The Reinhold, Schwartz, from Hamburg, arrived in the Downs, has lost an anchor and cable.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 25.

A new writ for East Grinstead was moved in the House of Commons, in the room of Sir John Irwin, who has accepted the Chiltern hundreds.

The bill "for preventing any manifest, certificate, or other document, being required for any ships belonging to the United States of America, arriving from thence at any port in this Kingdom, for any port within the said United States; and to give to his Majesty for a limited time certain powers for the better carrying on trade and commerce between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the said United States" was read a third time and passed.

The second reading of the custom-house reform bill, was upon motion further adjourned to Friday the 7th of May next.

In a Committee on the "bill to discharge and indemnify the United Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, from all damages, interest and losses, in respect to their not making regular payment of certain sums due, and to become due to the public; and to allow further time for such payment, and to enable the Company to borrow a certain sum of money, and to make a dividend of 4 l. per cent. to the proprietors at midsummer 1783," went through the same, and ordered the report to be received on Monday next.

The Committee of ways and means, and Committee of supply, are adjourned till Monday next.

Mr Morton, from the India House, presented pursuant to order,

"A report of the Committee of proprietors of the East India stock, appointed by the General Court on the 8th of April 1782, to examine into the general state of the debts, credits, and effects of the said Company, both at home and abroad, dated 5th June 1782." And also,

"A second report of ditto, dated the 7th of August 1782."

The titles were read, and the reports ordered to lie on the table.

The House then went into a Committee on the Loan Bill, Mr Ord in the Chair.

Mr Smith (Member for Nottingham) thought it necessary to state something to the Committee which affected his own reputation: He found that his name had been inserted in the list of Subscribers, but afterwards erased; so that his was the only Banking House in London which had been overlooked in the distribution of the loan; and a reason had been assigned for it, which was injurious to his character; it being reported that he was out of those who had injured the trade of the other Bankers, from the great numbers of persons he had persuaded to lodge money with him, under the idea of procuring them a share in the loan, a very considerable part of which money used to find its way to his House: It was true that he said, that in former loans he had a very considerable portion; but he could, with the utmost truth, affirm, that so far from having induced any person to lodge money in his House, under the idea of procuring him a share in the public loans, he had more than once refused to be the Banker of persons, who offered money under that idea, and had even treated such offers with scorn. From this observation, relative to himself, he proceeded to speak of the loan, which he said was much more disadvantageous to the public than it might have been, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer had availed himself of the competition, which was offered by the conductors of the last year's loan, in a letter, at the drawing up of which he had been present.

Lord John Cavendish said, it was true the Hon. Member's name had been inserted in the list of Subscribers, and afterwards erased; but he could assure him, the erasure was occasioned by a mistake: It was his intention that the Hon. Member's House should not be omitted, or indeed any other House in the trade; but not knowing there were two Houses of the firm of Smith and Co. and finding two Houses of that name in the list, it was thought to be a repetition of the name; and under that idea one was struck out; and he could assure the Hon. Member, that in this nothing like the reason alluded to had influenced him: He was ready to confess, indeed, that he had heard some murmurings among the Bankers, as if the Hon. Member had attracted more business to his House, on account of the large shares he used to get in the loans, than came to his proportion in trade; and as if he had thereby injured the business: But this had no weight with him; being well aware it was too much the way of the world, to decry another.—The

noble Lord then defended the loan upon the general grounds of the absolute necessity there had been to make it in a very short time; and he denied that any compulsion existed, when the loan was made, three of the four persons, from whom the letter was sent, having refused to agree on terms less disadvantageous to the public.

Mr W. Pitt said, he was glad to find that the House had now sufficient proof from the mouth of the Hon. Member who spoke first, that it was not on slight grounds he (Mr P.) had asserted on a former day, that an offer of a competition had been actually made: After which he spoke of the loan with strong disapprobation.

Mr Fox insisted, that the best way to judge of what men would offer, was to look to what they had offered. To condemn a loan, merely on the grounds that better terms might, perhaps, have been obtained, was not a candid way of reasoning; as it was not fair to state mere conjecture and hypothesis as facts; and by reasoning from them condemn the loan. The principal difficulty in making the loan, he said, was relative to the annuity; his noble Friend wanted to give only 13s. a year; the money lenders insisted on getting 13s. 6d. his noble Friend stood out for the former; and the money-lenders, to a man, refused to take it; and in this refusal, three of those very four Gentlemen from whom the competition was to have its birth, concurred. The agreement was afterwards made at 13s. 4d. so that the disadvantage to the public is the difference between that and something more than 13s. He admitted that the loan was higher than it ought to have been, but he thought it was strange the objections should come from that quarter, where the easiest first originated.

Mr W. Pitt, being needed at the last observation, said, he was ready to come to a fair issue on the question, "Who was the cause why the terms of the loan were so bad?"—Who had brought the country into the situation to make such a loan necessary?—And, "What was the cause that kept the country in such a state, that the loan could not be made on better terms, and at an earlier period?"—He repeated his observation of a former day, that if the whole of the loan had been offered to a few persons it might have been made on cheaper terms for the public; but instead of this 4,000,000l. had been kept in the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be distributed at his direction.

Mr Fox declared, that let it be taken as it might, he would not fail, as often as he should hear the terms of the loan condemned, to confess that, who, in his opinion, had put it out of the power of ministers to make better. He stated it then as a fact that the whole of the loan had been offered to the subscribers (and particularly to three of the four gentlemen who had started the idea of a competition) on condition that they would take the annuity at 13s.; but they unanimously refused, and his noble friend for that day broke off the negotiation.

Lord John Cavendish said, that in the distribution of the 4,000,000 l. which he had reserved, he had sacrificed his private feelings to the public interest; he might have rewarded his friends and political connections, and still found out means to throw the blame from himself; he should thus also have increased his influence, and procured more support; but, as he had acted, he found he had made himself enemies, without even preferring his friends.

Mr Bage said the noble Lord many very high compliments; and blamed his predecessor for not having made the loan which stocks were up at 70 l.

Mr Smith thought the loan of this year worse than that of last; for though the latter bore a higher premium than the present, yet that did not arise from the badness of the loan to the public, but was the consequence of the rise of stock, which took place on the resignation of the noble Lord in the blue ribbon.

Mr Wilberforce gave as a reason, why the stocks did not fall as much as might have been expected at the return of that noble Lord into office, that the peace, which had been so much blamed, had not left it in the noble Lord's power to do as much mischief as he might have done if the war was still raging.

Lord Mordaunt observed, that Government standing in need of money was no reason for making a bad bargain, as the loan might have been divided into two, and a small one made first to answer the more pressing exigencies of government.

Lord North thought well of the loan, from this circumstance, that those who opposed it were obliged to have recourse to their old method of attacking him; this, he had a right to presume, was from want of any solid argument against the loan; for, it being thought necessary that something should be said, and no argument suggesting itself, "Tunc (said his Lordship sarcastically) Tunc itur ad me." One honourable member had said, the stocks fell on the resignation of a noble Lord; and another honourable member observed, that they fell again on the return of that noble Lord to the Cabinet: Now, for his part, he would reason differently on the subject: On the change of Ministers, twelve months ago, the stocks rose; and on the change of other Ministers lately, they rose again; therefore, he and the other persons alluded to might fairly shake hands, and divide the merit of having in turn raised the price of stocks, and going out of office. As to the two loans mentioned by the noble Lord, it was rather strange, that if two were necessary, those who had lately been in power had not proposed at least one of them before the month of April.

Mr Montagu declared, he never remembered a debate in a Committee on a loan bill; this day he saw what he had never heard of before; and he was the more surprised at it, as he supposed no one could have an idea of shaking the terms of the loan, after the first payment had been made.

Mr W. Pitt replied, that in the unsettled state in which public affairs had been for some time before he retired, he did not think it proper to bring forward a loan; but he had provided for the exigencies of the moment by Exchequer bills, which the House had agreed should be circulated to the sum of one million, which he thought would have answered all the ends of the state, till the issue should be seen of the contest with a coalition formed for the purpose of seizing upon the government of the country.

Mr Fox said he could not suffer such an expression to pass unnoticed; the indecency of it was too great. If the honourable member intended to patronise the exploded doctrine, that the House of Commons had no right to interfere in the removal of Ministers, let him speak out and avow it; if he did not, he ought not to use so indecent an expression, as that the majority of that House had formed a coalition to seize upon government: If the same expression had been used to him from the Treasury Bench twelve months ago, how would he have received it? And if the expression was not applicable to the

Opposition of last year, it was certainly inapplicable to the majority which had driven out the Ministers who had made the late peace.

Mr Pitt acknowledged the interference of the House of Commons in the removal of Ministers was constitutionally and he hoped there never would be a man in this country powerful enough to establish a contrary doctrine; but still he would not retract his expression; and if it had been used to himself when in opposition twelve months ago, he would have received it with resentment; the difference, however, between that opposition and the coalition was so great, that it was unnecessary to point it out.

Mr Smith then read the letter sent to Lord John Cavendish by the conductors of the last year's loan.

Lord Newhaven asked to what amount the offers were. Lord J. Cavendish replied, to the amount of about 60,000,000 l. but among these there were offers from persons for millions, to whom he would not have given a guinea.

The committee then went through the bill without any amendment, after which the House

Adjourned to Monday.

From the London Papers, April 26.

Rome, April 2. It is reported that the Chevalier de St George, Pretender to the Crown of England, died here lately, without issue.

Warsaw, April 5. According to the last letters from Constantinople, accommodation between the Sublime Porte and Russia seems at a great distance. It is supposed the Grand Signior will never bring himself to make the important concessions demanded of him, by the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg.

The same letters add, that a Christian officer is hourly expected in Turkey, who is to introduce the European discipline among the Ottoman troops; and that other persons, skilled in raising imposts, were arrived from Europe, and were actually employed in bringing to perfection that branch, hitherto so defective, so that his Highness may be enabled to push the operations of war with vigour.

Constantinople, March 30. The Grand Visir is employed in every necessary measure to render the Ottoman empire as formidable as it once was, but all probability never will be again. Fortifications, the marine, and finances are the three principal objects which engage the attention of the Visir, who is besides directing his views towards Belgrade and Oczakow, the importance of these two fortresses, and on account of the Russian coast, demanded the first care of the Minister. The latter must be guarded strongly, as it is probable, that by means of it Russia will begin her conquests: It is believed that the Prince Potemkin, after his last voyage to Chios, is gone in disguise to Oczakow, in order to examine on the spot.

LONDON.

This morning some dispatches were received from Sir Guy Carleton, at New York, brought over in the Friendship armed ship, which is arrived at Cork. The Friendship sailed from New York the 26th ult. but has brought nothing fresher than was received by the Britannia lately arrived.

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, brought over in the Swift cutter, which arrived at Plymouth. She sailed the 6th of this month, when the preparations for repairing the buildings in that place, were going on very busily.

It is said that a considerable part of the American tobacco is by treaty to be sent to France for a limited time, and that a treaty of commerce, for most of the principal articles, is so far settled with that country, as to make it probable Mr Hartley's negotiation will end only in the gleaming of the vidage.

According to advices from Paris, of a few months last, the difficulties that had occurred in the negotiation with Holland are all removed; and the definitive treaty meeting no further obstruction, will be finally adjusted very shortly. The Dutch are to have back all their settlements in the East Indies; and the ports, in the island of Ceylon, are to be declared neutral, and open to the trade of all nations. France is to have, for ten years, in consideration of her protection to the Dutchman unlimited and unrestricted rights of visiting and using all the ports and settlements of the Dutch in Asia, so that ships participating under the French flag may trade and rest, &c. in the Dutch harbours in the East Indies, for that stipulated time, the same as the subjects of Holland.

It was this day reported at Chiswick, that a man of war, built in the East Indies, by running on shore in a gale of wind, but the crew fortunately are saved; no account, however, of the above was received this morning at the Admiralty.

Immediately after the passing of the East India regulating bill, now depending in Parliament, there will be a general change of all the Asiatic Governors, and a very material alteration in the civil and military establishments in India.

The three hundred thousand pounds, which is the share of the new loan of twelve millions allotted to the Directors of the East India Company, is usually divided into twenty six parts, of which the Chairman and Deputy have two each; the other Directors one each.

Sir John Irvine, it is confidently reported, will be nominated in the chief command in Ireland; and Gen. Burgoyne, it is believed, will remain in England with Earl Temple.

By the packet from New York we have advice, that on the 17th of March, the General Washington armed ship arrived express from Philadelphia, with the news of the preliminary articles of peace being signed by the belligerent powers. This news was received with great joy by the Americans, who seemed very anxious to renew a commercial correspondence with Great Britain, and at the time looked upon the French with a very jealous eye, having had a very serious difference at Philadelphia with the crews of the French frigates, in which many Americans and French were killed and wounded.

It is supposed that North and Fox understood one another, on the proposed reform of choosing Members of Parliament; and that the latter will not support the motion very vigorously.

It appears from the list of subscribers to the loan, that near twenty members of the House of Commons are of that number, and it is supposed a much larger number of members have an underlabouring with the eleven favourite bankers, who had each seven hundred thousand pounds of the scrip, which, at the rate it sold for to-day (eight per cent. premium), yields a profit of near one million on the whole loan; so much for the happy beginning of the long promised plan of economy.

There are no hopes of Ryland's living over this day, part of the wound in his throat being now open, so that he exhibits an appearance shocking to humanity.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 26.

"It is expected that Lord Newhaven's motion, for a copy of the Treasury minutes, relative to the examination of Messrs. Powell and Bambridge, will throw Administration under a disagreeable embarrassment, particularly a Right Honourable Secretary, who must certainly feel an interest in the event."

"The above noble Lord has got much credit for desiring to have the object of his motion laid before the Public. At such a time as this, the bringing forward any thing that wears the semblance of *collusion*, is the duty of every lover of his country."

"If the Duchess of Devonshire had not been so far advanced in her pregnancy, her noble consort would have gone Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

"This evening, a new entertainment, formed from *Sterne's Trifling Shandy*, and bearing that name, was performed with uncommon applause at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden."

"The East India dividend is looked upon to be so enormous, as to induce a violent opposition; though the sanction of Administration, it is thought, will bear it through."

"The idea of the reform is given up by the most refined speculators. It will have one effect at least, — it will most undoubtedly operate to embarrass the coalition, whose principles are so very discordant on that great and important measure."

"Parliament, it is supposed, from the immensity of business that remains to be got through, will sit till the middle of August, at least."

Died lately, at Madras, the Hon. Hugh Sandilands, Lieutenant in the 78th regiment.

Upon Monday 28th current, died at Yester, Mr George Hay, only son of the deceased William Hay, Esq.

Alexander Inglis of Murdeltown, Esq. died at his house of Murdeltown the 27th of April current. His friends and relations will please accept of this notification of his death.

Messrs. Phyna and Ellis of London have sent 400 bushels of barley, and 400 bushels of peas, to be distributed to the most necessitous in the parishes of Drumblade, Auchterless, and Forgue.

The burghesses of Dingwall have, unanimously, subscribed a petition to Parliament, that the election of magistrates and council, and the member of Parliament, may be vested in the residing burghesses.

The burghesses of Forres have also had a general meeting, and have resolved to petition Parliament for the same purposes.

We hear from London, that cut grass of a full growth, was brought to market for the cow-keepers, on Tuesday the 22d inst. which is three weeks earlier than usual. The thermometer was on Saturday morning, nine o'clock, up at 72 degrees, and on Monday morning at the same hour, it fell to 50 degrees, which is a very uncommon change in so short a time as 48 hours.

Extract of a letter from Dunbar, April 29.

"A seizure of about 45 boxes of tea, with a quantity of silks, lace, haws, and cambricks, was made at Dowlow on Sunday last, and the same day brought to the Custom-house of Dunbar by the King's boat; and some days before, a seizure of about 50 ankers of spirits was made by the same boat, and lodged in the Custom-house."

"It is computed, that these seizures will amount to above 1500*l.* or 1600*l.* sterling."

Extract of a letter from Perth, April 28.

"The Circuit Court of Judiciary was opened at this place by Lord Hailes and Lord Henderson, on Thursday last the 24th current. There were two trials only before the Court. — Margaret Davidson, indicted for stealing cloth from the bleach-field of Balgarnock, near Cupar in Angus. The libel was restricted to one of the acts of theft charged, and to an arbitrary punishment. She was, by the Jury, unanimously found guilty of the theft to which the charge was restricted; and she was sentenced to be scourged through the streets of Perth, and banished Scotland for seven years. — Walter Guthrie fisher, and Thomas Simpson weaver, both from Largo in Fifeshire, indicted for the crimes of mobbing, breaking open a barn, taking from thence 30 bolls of oats, bought for seed oats, carrying the same to a mill, and, when grinded, disposing of the meal; as also for obstructing the shipping of a parcel of wheat intended for Burntisland. The libel was restricted to an arbitrary punishment; and the panels were, by an unanimous verdict, found guilty — but Guthrie's guilt of a more daring and atrocious nature than Simpson's. The sentence was, That Guthrie should be scourged through the streets of Cupar in Fife, Simpson walking alongside, bare-headed, and both banished Scotland for five years. — The Court rises to-morrow, and sits next at Aberdeen."

Extract of a letter from Jedburgh, April 26.

"The Circuit Court of Judiciary was opened here upon Thursday the 24th current, by the Lords Gardenston and Braxfield; but there being no criminal business to come before the Court that day, after going through the usual forms, they adjourned till next day, when they met, in order to proceed to the trial of James Trotter, late tenant in East Reston Mill, accused of stealing two horses; but, one of the principal witnesses not appearing, the trial was put off till this morning at ten o'clock, when, the witnesses having appeared, the trial was proceeded in. The Jury inclined at three o'clock afternoon, and returned their verdict at six o'clock this evening, all in one voice finding the libel proven, whereupon the prisoner was sentenced to be executed upon the 27th May next. — There was no other business to come before the Court, which was therefore adjourned to Tuesday morning, the last day of the sittings at this place, when they proceed to Dumfries."

Extract of a letter from Haddington, April 26.

"On Sunday night last, as John Poole, farmer in Howes, near Annan, was returning home from Lockerby, where he had been seeing his brother, William Poole merchant there, he was attacked near Woodcockair by three villains, who demanded him to stop and deliver his watch and money; and upon his refusal, they seized upon him and pulled him off his horse, — but being pretty stout and nimble, he threw himself out of their hands, and knocked them down; upon which the third fled, and he got again upon his horse to pursue him, but he took to the wood, so that he could not come up to him; and when he returned back to the other two, they were recovered and gone. By their dress they appeared to be farmers, having short jackets and small trimmed hats."

Extract of a letter from Dumfries, April 29.

Yesterday evening the following melancholy accident happened at the New Mills of this place: A boy about twelve years of age, belonging to Mr Alexander Brown, innkeeper here, going too near the outer wheel of one of the mills, was

unfortunately caught hold of, and crushed to death in a most shocking manner."

Extract of a letter from London, dated 26th April.

"This forenoon the Merchants, Burgesses, Freeholders, and incorporated trades of this Burgh, assembled and unanimously signed a petition to the House of Commons, praying the restoration of their ancient privileges, the chusing of their own Magistrates and Council, as well as their representation in that Honourable House, which petition was immediately sent off to London."

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

The rest to some faint meaning make pretence.

But thou dost never deviate into sense.

TO ATTICUS SECUNDUS.

STOP thief! — You have stolen an advertisement from the Publisher, and a letter from ATTICUS. — Do you not see what comes of robbing the CALEDONIAN MERCURY? Like the ingenious Broom-maker, you may, indeed, sell cheap, since you steal your wares ready made.

You are, I believe, the very first champion who at once fled a-main, (as old Dryden expresses it) — as the utmost refuge of notorious blockheads, — that of sophisticating another man's sense, by a base mixture of your own nonsense. What does the wretch deserve, who betrays a picture, to prove that the painter of it wanted art? Is it not a pitiable circumstance, that such a thing as *thou art*, a stranger to common language, grammar and sense, should presume to disguise a public paper?

If you knew the meaning of words, would you tell us, "That you observed with pleasure, your part of liberty beginning to infect the people of this country." This, however, though you did not intend it, is the only just expiation in your performance. "A love of order, (you continue) and of true government, animates this part of the Kingdom, and I hope they will now assert their rights with decency and firmness."

Now, Sir, tell me, who are they that are to assert their rights? Here are both a personal and possessive pronoun. — To what do they relate? Not to a love of order and government, for love is no more than a simple affection of the mind, which can have no rights to assert. Neither can they apply to this part of the Kingdom; for any boy will tell you, that your pronouns are in the plural, and that a part of a Kingdom is only in the singular number.

Again, — "The concurrence of the capital is perfectly immaterial to the other Burghs of Scotland; they may say, — let the galled jade go wince, my wheels are untravelling."

— and the rest of their countrymen will laugh at them for their "affection." Let any mortal tell, if he can, to what creature or creatures the words *they, their, them* in this paragraph, apply. Not to the capital, for *Edina* is but a single lady. It must be the other Burghs, then, who are to be laughed at. No! This will not do neither. If the other Burghs were to open their mouths, they would probably say, — *we* withers are untravelling." What man, woman, or mare, then, is it who makes this speech, who talks of *my* withers? *Thy* withers, Mr ATTICUS SECUNDUS, ought to be severely wrung for thy impudence.

Alluding to Mr Pitt, you say, "the friend of man is in itself a phalanx." Is Mr Pitt the *thief*? or do you mean to tell us, that both Mr Pitt and a phalanx are like an Edinburgh house, *all within itself*?

Who do you mean by your "*fewel without a flaw*?" Pah! — vulgarity. When you mean to compliment, in character of a jeweller, for the honour of the Parliament Close, say — *a diamond of the first water*!

Vox Populi, Vox Dei, you observe, is true in fact. What is your fact from which this fanatic phrase derives its truth? The Middlesex election — So, so. John Wilkes, Esq. it seems, was elected member of Parliament by the voice of God. This is new, indeed. Had other men gone in quest of an eternal reproach to popular election, or to prove *vox populi* to be *vox dei*, they would have infallibly quoted *that very fact*.

O thou son of dulness, born in ignorance, and brought forth in stupidity, be not dismayed — abandon now thy hopeless cause — Perish thy fools, shall stand on thy defence.

And justify their author's want of *good sense*. Let me only counsel thee to feed upon thy own stuff, and abstain from the works of other men. For when a cow catches flowers, she converteth them to a — *the vile matter*, indeed, of thy production will always be its best security from disturbance.

SAMUEL BUTLER.

Postscript for the READER.

Please to give my compliments to your OLD CORRESPONDENT. He has not been very troublesome, or you would have had few new readers. His attempts at humour are like the clumsy sports of a fiddler in a summer day, mere wringing and tumbling to no manner of purpose. He acknowledges that his friends vibrate on the plain, like pendulums of clocks. — This pendulum motion, (continues he) has always been reserved for illustrious characters, and has always been given so such as the last and highest mark of public attention. No body disputed the gentleness of a title to this high mark. Patriots, politicians, and reformers are, without doubt, illustrious characters. It is, however, by their vibration alone that they have hitherto drawn any attention from the Public; and I have no doubt that your OLD CORRESPONDENT will advise them to continue the same exercise, *for remembrance of their latter end*.

For pendulums, virtuous say, incline to hanging every way.

See his letter of April 14th, where he advertises a second edition of ZENO, by an *interpolation*. It is one of the luminous which, he says, ATTICUS ought to have expell'd.

A Seal.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

James Ferrier maltman and brewer in Striling.
Adam Hillop farmer at Stitchell.
Alexander Gilles and John Taylor, boot and shoemakers, Glasgow.
Alexander Harold merchant in Forgue.
William Bowie merchant in Down.

ARRIVED AT SEALOCK, April 28. David and Betty, Carraig, from Leith, with oats; Two Brothers, Kennedy, from Perth, with wheat; Argon, from Aberdeen, and with a Library, from Leith; with barley and beans.
SAILED, 28. Sisters, Matton, for Peterhead, with coals; Philip Hamilton, for Lynn, in ballast.

St Ubes salt, Lemons, and Oranges.

JUST arrived in the ship of Messrs. James and John, after a short passage, A Parcel of LEMONS and CHINA ORANGES, in chests and half chests, a few very fine PEARS and RAISINS, in baskets, also a quantity of *Brandy* and *Wine*.
Apply to Messrs. James and John.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, April 26. Matty, Ferguson, from Barnhale, with meal; — 27. Ann, Blair, from Dinghieda, with limehones. SAILED, APRIL 27. Ellen, Spence, for Newry, with coals; — 28. John, M'Arthur, for Londonderry, with goods; — Lyon, Campbell, for Ballyshannon, with coals.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE.

Edinburgh, April 30. 1783.

THE SET-AND PACKET-BOAT having been prevented by contrary winds from returning at her usual time from thence, which has put the dispatch from this Office out of order. — Notice is hereby given, That a Mail will be made up for Zetland on Monday next the 30th INST. at nine o'clock in the morning; and that the Packet-boat will sail from Leith that forenoon, wind and weather serving.
By order of the Postmaster-General,
DAVID ROSS, Secy.

PANTHEON.

THURSDAY last, the question, — "Would it be sound policy in the State to prevent emigrations to America?" was determined in the negative.

To-morrow evening (being the 1st May) the following subject will occupy the attention of the Society: — "Whether a DISAPPOINTMENT in the Lottery of Fortune is *harder to bear*?"
Tickets to be had at Mr Swan's Shop, head of Carrubber's Close, and of the members, as usual.

ITALIAN WASH-BALL.

BEING the most simple and elegant composition of any thing yet discovered, for softening and cleaning the face, neck, and hands, of the very first trial; and as held in great esteem by many who have used them for a number of years, being so very harmless, at the same time an agreeable perfume. Price 1*s.* each.

Sold by J. Sibbald, Parliament Square, A. Smith perfumer, Bridge Street, Miss Yairs milliners, Writers Court, Edinburgh.

DALKEITH ROAD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there is to be a meeting of the Trustees for the turnpike road in the district of Dalkeith, upon Saturday the 3d of May next, within the house of Mrs Johnston, victiner in Dalkeith, at twelve o'clock mid-day precisely; and as matters of importance are to come before the meeting, the attendance of the Trustees is earnestly requested.

Notice to Creditors.

ALL persons, creditors of the deceased JOHN GRAHAM, late of Crowdie Know, some time merchant in Wigham in England, are desired immediately to lodge notes of their claims, and instructions thereof, with William Morison writer in Edinburgh; — with certification to such as fail to comply with this requisition, that they will be cut off from receiving their payment out of the price of the estate of the said John Graham, now to be divided among his creditors.

Notice to Creditors.

THE Trustees for the creditors of JAMES ADIE, late merchant in Edinburgh, having sold the bankrupt's heritable subjects, hereby desire the whole creditors of the said James Adie to lodge their claims and affidavits thereon, with William Morison writer in Edinburgh, for the trustees, on or before the term of Whitunday next, in order that a scheme of division of the bankrupt's funds may be prepared; — with certification to such creditors as fail to comply with this requisition, that they will be cut off from receiving any share of their debtors effects then intended to be divided.

PASTURE GRASS TO LET.

At Bavelaw House, nine English miles west from Edinburgh, upon Friday 9th May, at eleven o'clock forenoon.

THERE will be LET, by public roup, for the season, Thirteen Fenced Parks of OLD GRASS, of about 150 Scots acres, all remarkably well watered; Also, a MEADOW, which last year produced about 4000 stone of Hay.

Alexander Hume gardenier at Bavelaw will show the parties.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 2d day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon.

The Following Parts of the Estate of MIDDLESBY, in the parish of Middleby, and county of Dumfries, viz. Darglawhill, Scots Bridge, Stonnybeck, Potlown, Walls, Peatknows, and Mill of Middleby, with that part of the Common of Middleby allotted in a late division to the lands above mentioned, consisting of 212 acres on the east, and 113 acres on the west side of the Common.

These Lands contain altogether about 1050 Scots acres, or thereby. They are situated in a pleasant part of the country, in the neighbourhood of lime, and are in general of an excellent soil, very improvable.

Upon leases for nineteen years; they would let for 300*l.* per annum, and upwards. They were surveyed in 1776 by a person of skill in the county of Dumfries, who divided them into seven lots, and yielded them at 964*l.* But, for the encouragement of purchasers, they will now be exposed at the low price of 5500*l.*

If they do not sell in cumulo, they will be exposed in the said seven lots, at the prices following, viz.

1. Darglawhill, containing about 198 acres, to be put up at 1720
 2. Stonnybeck, containing about 184 acres, to be put up at 1720
 3. Stonnybeck, containing about 83 acres, to be put up at 1200
 4. Potlown, containing about 152 acres, to be put up at 1340
 5. Walls and Peatknows, with the Mill, containing about 120 acres, to be put up at 1200
 6. East Common, containing about 212 acres, to be put up at 1720
 7. West Common, containing about 113 acres, to be put up at 1200
- William Anderson writer to the signet, will show the progress of writs, with the tacks, rentals, and conditions of sale. And for further particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accountant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain.

TO be Sold, by public voluntary roup and sale, within the George Tavern in Dumfries, upon Wednesday the 3d day of June next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon.

The LANDS of AUCHENHAZ.

With the Pertinents, lying in the parishes of Borgey and Dumfries of Kirkcudbright, consisting of about 320 acres, mostly arable and well enclosed, and which have been well manured by marle, whereof there is still a considerable quantity in the ground. The situation is agreeable in a fine open country, within three miles of the port and harbour of Kirkcudbright, and a mile or two distant from the great highway leading to Port Patrick. There is a good house, and two outbuildings, on the ground, covered with slate. The rent is about 30*l.* yearly, but at the end of the present lease, which expires at Whitunday 1786, the rent will double, if not triple; being presently subject at about 140*l.* the heritor is informed, but which the tenant, for obvious reasons, endeavours to conceal from the proprietor, who resides in England.

The progress of writs, which is clear and unexceptionable; and articles and conditions of roup, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, or William Gordon, Esq. of Campbellton, at Kirkcudbright.

LANDS IN THE ISLAND OF ISLAY TO LET.

THE Estate of SUNDERLAND, under sequestration, is to be Ser, by public roup, for three years from Whitunday 1783. The roup to be held at Bowmore in Islay on the 9th day of May next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon.

The Estate is proposed to be Let in the following lots, viz.

- I. CULL, with the pendicle called Macbride.
- II. CULERACH.
- III. The very extensive Farm and Grazing of CLADYILL, with the whole pendicles and pertinents.
- IV. The Farm of SUNDERLAND, including Sunderland Park.
- V. The Lands of FORLAND, being a pendicle of the Lands of Sunderland.

These lands are well known to be very extensive, of the best quality and famous for rearing black cattle.

John McIntyre at Coull, who was overseer to the late Sunderland, will show the grounds; and any persons desirous to be informed of the present rent, or other particulars, may apply to John McIntyre writer in Inverary, factor on the estate, or to James Fraser writer to the signet in Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT. SUBJECTS IN EDINBURGH.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, in the Public Coffehouse, upon Wednesday the 14th day of May 1783, at five o'clock, afternoon.

I. That DWELLING-HOUSE in that stone tenement of land at the back of the Weigh-house, being the top floor and garret, consisting of three rooms, two parlours, kitchen, and coal-house, presently possessed by Alexander McPherson, writer, at the yearly rent of 91. 10. to be let up at 1001.

II. That DWELLING-HOUSE entering by the Gate, at the first turn of the West Bow, and by the Spinking Close, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and cellars, in the low court, presently possessed by Alexander Cunningham, painter, with a large area or piece of ground to the front of said house; also a callender house, possessed by Samuel Morton, flane, possessed by Mr. Ross, Advocate, and large old house at the bottom of said area, possessed by James Thomson, founder, entering by the Spinking Close; the whole very fit for a wright or flater's yard, or for building thereon; the rental whereof is 171. 5. 3. to be let up at 1001.

III. That DWELLING-HOUSE and BACK COURT, entering from the said Gate, consisting of five rooms, kitchen, and cloze, with a back court and cellar, presently possessed by James Welch, jeweller, at the rent of 81. 10. to be let up at 901.

IV. That DWELLING-HOUSE entering by the said Gate, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and cellars, in the low court, presently possessed by Mrs. Kerr; with the large area and old house at the bottom thereof, presently possessed as a late yard by John Ritchie, flater, and comping-houses at the entry to said yard, possessed by J. A. Preston, tailor. The whole area is well inclosed, and very fit for a wright or flater's yard. The yearly rent of the whole is 181. 17. 8. 6. to be let up at 1001.

V. That TENEMENT OF LAND at the head of Douglas's Close, Cowgate head, presently possessed by John Fowler, and flane in said cloze, possessed by Peter Ewart and James Macnaughton, at the rent of 91. 10. 5. to be let up at 301.

VI. That DWELLING-HOUSE in the middle of the Old Assembly Close, entering from the second court, being the top floor, consisting of four rooms, kitchen, and cellars, presently possessed by Mrs. Wilkie, at the rent of 91. 10. 5. to be let up at 301.

VII. That TENEMENT OF LAND fronting the Cowgate, over the foot of Old Assembly Close, and entering by the turnpike, from the street, and by the first turnpike within the cloze, presently possessed by Sutherland, and others, at the rent of 231. 10. 5. to be let up at 1001.

VIII. These THREE TENEMENTS OF LAND, lying on the west side of the Old Assembly Close, the one entering by the first turnpike, the second by a stair from the cloze, and the third from the first court, possessed by a great number of small tenants, who pay about 251. 10. 5. to be let up at 601.

Mr. Miller has a rack of the two last lots, which subsists for two years after whittiday next.

The articles of sale, and progress of writs, to be seen in the hands of Andrew Carmichael, writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS OF BANGHOUSEWALLS, &c.

TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffehouse in Edinburgh, on Monday the 30th June 1783, between the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The following LANDS, lying in the parish of Eccles and county of Berwick, and in the following lots:

Lor I.—The Lands of BANGHOUSEWALLS, divided into two possessions; one possessed by Walter Gray, called the *Infield* of Banghousewalls, with the steeping of houses thereon, at the yearly rent of 1. 25. 0. 0.

The other called *Banghousewalls Hill*, possessed by Robert Forsyth, at the yearly rent of 30. 0. 0.

These lands, with a small clump of planting, measure 55 English acres, and are to be sold at 12101. Sterling, being 24 years purchase.

Lor II.—Three inclosures of the Lands of ECCLESHELLES; one named *Glebe Park*, which is not under lease, and valued at 1. 24. 3. 0. Another named *Shields Park*, and the third named *Glebe-holes Park*, both possessed by William Wood at the yearly rent of 41. 10. 5. to be let up at 1321. 4. 0.

These three inclosures, with two small clumps of planting, measure 63 English acres, and are to be sold at 14341. Sterling, being twenty-three years purchase.

Lor III.—A Small inclosure, called *FEUERS PARK*, at Orange-lane, not under lease, but let annually at about 21. with the superiority of a House and Yard, leased to William Wood for payment of a feu-duty of five shillings. This park measures two English acres, and, with said superiority and feu-duty, to be sold at 451. Sterling, being twenty years purchase.

The progress of writs, plan of the lands, and the articles of roup, to be seen in the hands of William Bethune, writer in Edinburgh.

ESTATES IN BERWICKSHIRE to be SOLD.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain.

THE Lands and Estate of MANDERSFOTON, lying in the parish of Dunfermline, and three of Berwick, consisting of about 900 acres, all which are inclosed and subdivided with hedges or stone dykes, in remarkable good repair. The present yearly rent is about 8001. Sterling, and the whole lands held of the Crown. The estate lies within a mile of the populous town of Dunfermline, and the post roads from Dunfermline to Berwick, and from Berwick to the sea, run through the grounds. The mansion-house is not in repair, but there is a most delightful situation for building. It is elevated so as to overlook the whole rich country of the Merse, at same time it is sheltered from the strongest winds by plantings, and is largely supplied with spring water. It has also the view of two beautiful pieces of water, which have been lately formed at a considerable expense, and the banks laid out with planting and shrubbery in the modern taste. There is a good free-stone quarry within a gunshot of the situation for building. The purchaser may have access at Martinmas next to 200 or 300 acres of the inclosures surrounding the house, and a great part of the price will be allowed to remain in his hands, if he chooses it.

As also to be sold, the Lands of BELLISHIEL, GREENKNOW, and KINGSLAW, with the teinds thereof, lying within the parish of Edrom, and three of Berwick. The lands of Bellishiel, consisting of about 187 acres, are let in tack for 31 years, from Martinmas 1781, at 2101. Sterling of rent. The lands of Greenknow and Kingslaw consist of about 288 acres, and are in the proprietor's natural possession, and may let for at least the same rent with Bellishiel. The whole lie contiguous, and are completely inclosed and subdivided with hedge and ditch, or stone and lime dykes, all in the most neat and substantial manner. There is a farmstead and complete set of offices on each of the farms. There are hedge-row trees planted along most of the fences, and several clumps of planting in the fields, all in the most thriving condition and there are several pleasant situations for erecting a House. Shell marle may be got at an easy rate within half a mile of the grounds. The proprietor has, within these few years, laid out about 40001. Sterling, upon improving and inclosing these two farms, and building farmsteads. The lands hold of the Crown, and afford a sufficient qualification to vote for a member of Parliament. They lie within three miles of Dunfermline, one mile of the village of Swinton, and nearly central between Berwick, Kelso, and Coldstream.

For particulars apply to Alexander Keith, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, or James Veatch, tenant at Merlington. The rental of Mandersfoton, plans of the different lands, and progress of writs, may be seen in the hands of the said Alexander Keith, who has power to conclude a private bargain. John Spence, gardener at Mandersfoton, will show the estate of Mandersfoton, and John Pringle at Greenknow will show the other lands.

HOUSES & BREWERY in LEITH to SELL.

BY Order of the Trustees for the Creditors of Mrs. Mitchell and Son, late brewers in Leith, there is to be exposed to sale by public roup within Leith, in Scotland, in Leith, upon Friday the 5th day of May 1783, at four o'clock afternoon. A Large Tenement and Brewery, Bams, Loft, and Garden, in Leith Quarter, with another Tenement thereto adjoining, jointly or separately at purchasers shall incline; as also a Tenement of houses and Area in the Links of Leith.

The title-deeds and articles of roup to be seen in the hands of Andrew Haythorn, writer to the signet, one of the trustees; also the deed of assignation to the trust-right, to be signed by each of the creditors who have not yet signed the same.

FARM OF BLACKHOPE.

THE FARM OF BLACKHOPE, in the parish of Heriot, and shire of Edinburgh, at present possessed by Walter Simpson, will be let for such a number of years as may be agreed on. This farm consists of about 1500 acres or thereby, and is esteemed a most excellent Sheep Farm; the entry to be at Whittiday next. Offers may be given in person, and the tenth of May 1783, to Samuel Mitchell junior, clerk to the signet, and such offers as are not accepted, will be kept secret if desired.

By Adjournment.

SALE OF THE ESTATE OF ORCHARDTON.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June next, the roup to be held at five o'clock afternoon.

All and whole the Lands and Estate of ORCHARDTON, lying in the parish of Berwick, and shire of Scotland, and the shire of Kirkcudbright.

This estate consists of 1200 acres of Scots measure, whereof there are 1000 acres of rich traffic ground, and 200 acres of excellent pasture. Almost the whole estate is inclosed, and the arable farms are furnished with good fences. The farm houses, which are timbered with the best foreign wood, and covered with slates, and office-houses, are in the very best order, most of them having been built within these three years. The present rent of the estate is 10001. Sterling, after deduction of all public burdens, and by subdividing the larger farms, a considerable rise of rent might be obtained. The tenants are in general men of wealth, and are carrying on great improvements by means of lime marle, sea shells, fleece, &c. with which the lands are plentifully supplied.

The natural wood on this estate is extensive and valuable, and the whole of an age fit for cutting; from a late appreciation it appears, that the value of the wood is upwards of 5001. Sterling.

Upon the land of New Orchardton there has been lately built a large elegant and commodious mansion-house, with a complete set of office-houses, and houses for labouring servants, executed in the most substantial manner. In erecting and completing which building, there has been expended upwards of 30001. Sterling. There is also a good garden and orchard well stocked with fruit trees.

The House of Orchardton is delightfully situated near the Bay of Histon on the Solway Frith, and has a commanding prospect of the coast of England on the opposite shore. Within the bounds of the estate are several good harbours, fit to receive vessels of considerable burden, particularly one within 300 yards of the house of Orchardton; from the Bay near the house, the family residing there are at all seasons plentifully supplied with a variety of fish, which are taken by the servants, without difficulty, by placing nets at low water. Among the many advantages which this estate enjoys, it may be remarked, that it lies in a country where the spring and summer are earlier than in any other in Scotland, and the cold and other disagreeable effects of the east wind are scarcely felt.

The whole estate holds of the Crown for payment of small ten, and blanch duties, and stands valued in the cess-books at 10471. 10. 5. which, with two forty-shilling lands of old extent, enables the proprietor to four freehold qualifications.

The best-price of the estate is proposed to be only 24,0001. Sterling, which, taking into consideration the value of the woods, of the house and offices, is little more than twenty years purchase of the present free rent.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Orchardton house, William Keith, accountant in Edinburgh, or at James Ballie at the Stamp Office, who will show the tacks, rental, progress of writs, and a plan and measurement of the estate. Any person inclining to treat by private bargain before the day of sale may apply as above.

Sale of Lands in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO BE SOLD by auction within John's Coffehouse in Edinburgh, on Thursday the 7th of August next, betwixt the hours of four and seven in the afternoon.

THE LANDS AND ESTATES after mentioned, viz.

The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs of Kelton, Caswarynd, and Corrag, lying in the parishes of Kelton and Bootle; the Lands of Meikle and Little Glens, Glenend, and Falhae, lying in the parish of Kirkcudbright; the Lands of Whitefield, Callide, and Slacks, in the parish of Anwoth; the Lands of Mark, Mossie, Borneis, Over and Nether Chapelton, Over and Nether Manraig, Knockbren, Barlocco, Kinganton, Rattraw; the half of the Lands of Ingelton, and the half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton; the Lands of Applegirth, and the Lands of Meggarland, in the parish of Borge, and Stewartry forsoad.

In case no purchaser offer for the whole lands, they will be exposed in the following lots. The rents are as follows:

1. The Lands of Over and Neither Torrs, L. 250 10 0
2. The Lands of Corrag, 80 0 0
3. The Five Parks of Caswarynd, 34 9 3
4. The Four Merk Land of Meikle Glen and Glenend, and the three merk land of Little Glen, rent paid when last let, 210 0 0
5. The Lands of Falhae, 24 0 0
6. The Lands of Whitefield, Callide, and Slacks, 200 0 0
7. The Lands of Mark, 20 0 0
8. The Lands of Mossie, 10 10 0
9. The Twelve merk Land of old extent of Borneis, 120 0 0
10. The Lands of Over and Nether Chapelton, 110 0 0
11. The Twelve merk Land of Old Extent of Over and Nether Manraig, 145 0 0
12. The Three merk Land of Knockbren, the Eight merk Land of Barlocco, the Twenty-two shilling Land of the Four merk Land of Kinganton, and the Lands of Rattraw, out of lease, but paid when last let, 331 0 0
13. The Half of the Lands of Ingelton, with the Lands of Applegirth, Meggarland, and half of the Lands of Meikle Carleton, 140 0 0

The above estate holds of the Crown, gives five qualifications in voting for a member of Parliament for the Stewartry, and the teinds are valued.

The estate is inclosed, the most of it subdivided, and almost the whole unimproved. The Lands in the parish of Borge stretch along the shore opposite to the Bay of Wigton for upwards of five miles, and have inexhaustible pits of marle, which may be thrown out at a very small expense.

The title-deeds, rental, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of John Macdonald, writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Mr. David Ruffell, accountant in Edinburgh, (who has power to conclude a private bargain) persons inclining to purchase may apply. Mr. Adam Thomson, factor upon the estate, will show the lands.

Contractors wanted for Dalkeith Roads.

THE Trustees for the Turnpike Roads in the district of Dalkeith, in the shire of Edinburgh, having resolved to contract with proper persons for the reparation of the Road leading from Edinburgh to Dalkeith, to Dalkeith and Deanburn, and for the reparation of the road leading from the Dalkeith road by Freeland and Niddry, to the east extremity of said district; and for the reparation of the road from Danderhall, by Woolmet Mains to the Niddry road; and of the road from the Dalkeith road by Edmondstone to Bankfield, and to parcel out these several roads to different undertakers, in the following divisions, viz.

1. From the Gibbet Toll-bar, to the second mile-stone on the Dalkeith road. 2. From the second to the third mile-stone. 3. From the third to the fourth mile-stone. 4. From the fourth to the fifth mile-stone. 5. From the fifth to the sixth mile-stone. 6. From the sixth to the seventh mile-stone. 7. From the seventh to the eighth mile-stone. 8. From the eighth to the ninth mile-stone. 9. From the ninth to the tenth mile-stone. 10. From the tenth to the eleventh mile-stone. 11. From the eleventh to the twelfth mile-stone. 12. From the twelfth mile-stone to Deanburn, being three miles 118 yards. Niddry road to be let off in two divisions, 1. From where said road joins the Dalkeith Turnpike road, to the door of the Bakers house in Niddry; and 2. From the Bakers house in Niddry, to the Muffelburgh road; also from Danderhall, east to Woolmet Mains; from Woolmet Mains to the Niddry road; and lastly, from the Dalkeith Turnpike road by Edmondstone to Bankfield.

Notice is hereby given to all such persons as are willing to undertake the reparation of any of the divisions of roads above mentioned, to lodge signed proposals for the same, betwixt the 2d of May next, with Samuel Mitchell, junr, clerk to the signet, specifying the terms on which they will undertake the work for the space of seven years; and those who intend to contract for any of the above divisions of roads, will include in their estimate the expense of repairing and rebuilding the foot roads, within the division for which they propose to contract; and such proposals as are not accepted will be kept secret, if desired.

JUDICIAL SALE OF THE ESTATE OF BARGALLY.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Session, within the New Session-house in Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 20th day of July next, betwixt the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of BARGALLY, with the valuable natural Woods thereon, belonging to Dr. Andrew Hutton, being within the parish of Monymusk, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The present free rent of the lands, after deduction of the teinds, is 481. 6. 10. 5. which is valued at 27 years purchase; and the teinds is 51. 10. 5. 12. 6. which is valued at five years purchase; and the value of the lands, stock and teinds, jointly, amounts to 1. 2053 17 1. 7. 12. 6.

The present growing woods, and the stool of the woods, after the present growth is cut, are valued separately at 1. 2050 0 0.

The present growth at 685 0 0.

And the stool at 2735 0 0.

Total value of the lands and woods, 1. 4788 17 1. 7. 12. 6.

The lands hold blench of the crown, and extend to 1210 Scots acres, of which there is, of

Natural wood and planting, 146 acres.

Arable and meadow ground, 1834 acres.

Grazing ground, or sheep pasture, 1710 acres.

The natural wood consists chiefly of Oak, upwards of forty years old, interspersed with remarkable fine Beeches, and Chestnut-Oaks, Elm, Birch, Alder, &c. and many of the planted trees would make excellent masts for shipping.

The estate lies near to Winton Bay, which is navigable within a mile and a half of the house, and affords a ready transport for the woods. The lands may be improved at a small expense, by means of marle with in the grounds, and lime which may be easily brought by water; and there are promising appearances of lead and copper ore in several parts of the grounds.

The situation of the place is peculiarly beautiful and romantic. The grounds are stocked with a variety of small game, and a rivulet that forms a boundary to two thirds of the estate, and by which the islands within half a mile of the house, furnish salmon and excellent trout.

For further particulars, apply to Andrew Mackenzie, writer to the signet, agent in the process of raising and sales who will show a plan of the estate, and a particular estimate of the value of the woods, or Mr. Thomas Bruce, clerk to the process, in whose hands the conditions of roup may be seen.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN KINTYRE, AND HOUSES IN CAMPBELTON.

TO BE SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament-house, Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 31st of July 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

The Lands and other Subjects aftermentioned, belonging to Charles Macneil of Kilchrist, in the following lots:

Lor I. The Lands of KILCHRIST and CULANDUNE, lying in the parish of Campbeltown, and shire of Argyll; the free rent whereof, after deduction of a proportion of feu-duty, Ripend, and school-duties, is 561. 2. 4. d. 4. 12. 6. 12. 6. Sterling; and the uper-price or proven value, at twenty-three years purchase, 12901. 14. 5. d. 8. 12. 6.

Lor II. The Lands of REUMALUACRACH, comprehending Otoran, lying in the parish of Southend, and shire of Argyll; the free rent whereof (after deducting as above mentioned) is 231. 3. 4. d. 12. 6. 12. 6. Sterling; and the proven value at twenty-three years purchase, 5321. 13. 5. 11. 12. 6. Sterling.

Lor III. The Lands of KNOCKNAHAW, Change-house and pertinents, lying in full parish of Campbeltown, and shire of Argyll, and the Mill of Kilwarran, alias Knockshaw. The free rent of the lands (after deduction of a proportion of feu-duty, &c. is 251. 14. 1. 9. 12. 6. Sterling; and the proven value at twenty-three years purchase, 5911. 3. 4. d. 3. 12. 6. Sterling. The proven rent of the mill is 511. 3. 4. d. and the value thereof 7281. amounting both to the uper-price of 13191. 3. 4. d. 3. 12. 6. Sterling.

Lor IV. The Houses in the town of Campbeltown, gardens and pertinents, presently possessed by Colonel Charles Campbell, William Templeton, and John Macmillan, and a Shop, now empty, formerly possessed by John Macmillan; the free rent of which lot, (after deducting a proportion of the feu-duty) is 571. 9. 5. d. 10. 12. 6. Sterling; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 5741. 9. 5. d. 10. 12. 6. Sterling.

Lor V. The Houses and pertinents possessed by Lachlan Macneil, John Brochan, and David Andrew, with a garret unoccupied, and the flane of a ruinous house, 40 feet 6 inches in front, and 20 feet broad. The free rent whereof, (after deducting a proportion of feu-duty) is 181. 10. 10. 12. 6. Sterling; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 1851. 6. 5. 12. 6. Sterling.

Lor VI. The Houses and pertinents possessed by Duncan Ballantine, and Andrew Harvie, the free rent whereof (after deducting as above said) is 201. 14. 5. d. 12. 6. 12. 6. Sterling; and the proven value, or uper-price, at ten years purchase, 2071. 5. 12. 6. Sterling.

Lor VII. The Houses and pertinents possessed by Alexander Macdonald, Hector Kelly, Alexander Macnath, Donald Macmillan, Charles Macneil, and Donald Macnagart's heirs and legal Successors of three houses become ruinous, consisting of 76 feet in front, and 20 feet broad; the free rent whereof (after deducting as above said) is 201. 8. 5. d. 12. 6. 12. 6. Sterling; and the proven value, at ten years purchase, 2041. 9. 5. d. 12. 6. 12. 6. Sterling.

The three last Lots hold feu of Hector Macneil of Lofit; and the other four lots hold feu of the Duke of Argyll.

The articles of sale, and title-deeds, may be seen by applying to William Dick, writer to the signet, or at the office of Alexander Stevenson, depute clerk of Session. And information as to other particulars may be got from John Macnagart, writer in Inverary, or Duncan Campbell, writer in Campbeltown.